

10-1-1943

# The Kentucky High School Athlete, October 1943

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Follow this and additional works at: <http://encompass.eku.edu/athlete>

---

## Recommended Citation

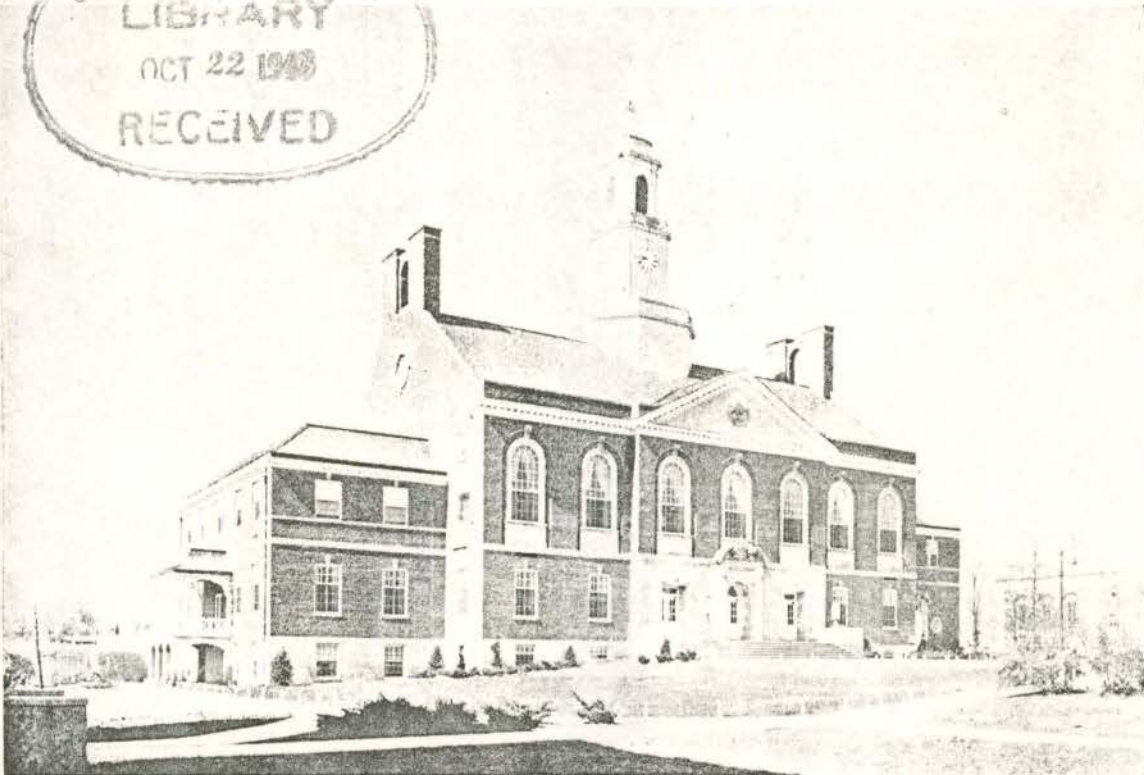
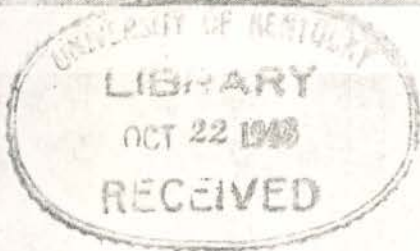
Kentucky High School Athletic Association, "The Kentucky High School Athlete, October 1943" (1943). *The Athlete*. Book 448.  
<http://encompass.eku.edu/athlete/448>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association at Encompass. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Athlete by an authorized administrator of Encompass. For more information, please contact [Linda.Sizemore@eku.edu](mailto:Linda.Sizemore@eku.edu).

# THE KENTUCKY



## High School Athlete



Keen Johnson Student Union Building  
Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College  
Richmond, Ky.

*See Story On Inside Front Cover*

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.

OCTOBER - 1943





---

# Keen Johnson Student Union Building

Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College

Richmond, Ky.

The Student Union Building at Eastern State Teachers College, named after Governor Keen Johnson who has been a member of the college board of regents for many years, is the center of social life and extra-curricular activities on the campus.

The building, one of the best of its kind in the nation, was planned in order that students might have greater opportunities for social development. It includes a magnificent dining room serviced by a completely equipped kitchen and cafeteria counters. Two small dining rooms are for use by student organizations and may be reversed for special occasions.

On the second, or main, floor is Walnut Hall (so called because it is paneled throughout in walnut) where receptions, parties,

teas, lectures, special musical programs, and other formal and informal meetings are held. The lobby, eighty feet long and forty-four feet wide, is an adjunct to Walnut Hall. On this floor also are conference rooms for student organization meetings, the Little Theater, Faculty Club, and offices of the hostess of the building and of the dean of women.

The recreation room, with game tables and easy chairs, where students may gather for moments of recreation, is on the ground floor. The college book store, sandwich grill, college post office, and men's and women's lounges are on this floor.

The entire facilities of the building and its administration are designed to promote the most worthwhile living during college days.

## MEDITATIONS

I am the Student Union Building.  
I have been conceived in love  
And consecrated to the mission  
Of bringing warmth and gladness  
To hosts of aspiring hearts.

I think that I am not too proud;  
I know that my foundation's clay,  
And that my enclosure's brick.  
My spirit though, is more than these.  
My spire, pagoda of soft chimes,  
Invites the soul to noble heights.

I like to hold in sculptured arms  
And to inspire on cushioned lap  
The youths who seek an abundant life.  
I enjoy the kindly step and cultured voice  
That make of me an animated thing.  
Come, drink deep and long from springs  
Of beauty flowing with eternal goodness.

---



# The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the  
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. VI - No. 3

OCTOBER, 1943

\$1.00 Per Year

## War Time Sports In Kentucky

### The Editor

College football in Kentucky can be classed definitely as a casualty of war. It is beyond the memory of most sports fans to recall when some of our state colleges did not have football teams on the field. Football like thoroughbred racing is traditional in Kentucky; something colorful and nerve-tingling has been removed from the usual autumn program. But few complain realizing that the pigskin game as played by Kentucky colleges has given way to a bigger and more important task. Thousands of former college stars of the state are tackling the enemy, blocking his path, running interference for teammates, and smashing toward victory with an offensive that is not to be denied.

High school football has not been without its casualties. Only the larger schools, for the most part, are attempting to continue the sport under war conditions. Of necessity due to loss of prospective team members to the armed forces and to industry and to the difficulties involved in travel the smaller schools have discontinued football for the duration. It is unlikely that many of them will attempt to revive the game after the war is over. Because of the rather large number of boys required for a successful football team the sport does not adapt itself to schools having small enrollments. Unlike basketball football has quite generally been dominated by the larger schools of the state even in ordinary times. Occasionally a small school will develop a football team worthy of wide notice, but a few big schools usually hog the limelight. There are a sufficient number of high schools in the state playing this fall to maintain something of the annual interest and dyed-in-the-wool fans are able sometimes at least to attend a game despite gas rationing and depleted schedules.

Reports from over the state indicate that basketball will also undergo a rather serious curtailment with a number of the colleges abandoning the sport for this year at least. Those that continue are expected to depend on youngsters of the greenest type who must fill the shoes as best they can of stars of other years. The high schools have indicated that basketball would be played but not on the as usual basis. A back yard program of interscholastic basketball seems to be the order of the day with schools near each other playing as many as four times during the regular season. All long trips with very few exceptions have been declared out of the question. High school basketball should more nearly approach the standard of former years since the boys who make the teams are not being called to the same extent that is true among college players, although many would-have-been stars of 1943-44 are now serving with Uncle Sam.

There may be fewer good teams than usual, but before tournament time rolls around several top flight quintettes will be gunning for state honors.

### The Least We Can Do

On the fly leaf of a diary found in the pocket of Martin Treptow, an Iowa boy who made the supreme sacrifice at Chateau Thierry, was found inscribed his conception of his duty to his country at war. He wrote: "America must win this war; therefore, I will work; I will save; I will sacrifice; I will endure; I will fight cheerfully and do my utmost, as if the issue of the whole struggle depended on me—alone."



OCTOBER, 1943

Vol. VI, No. 3

Published monthly, except June and July, by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association.

Office of Publication, Henderson, Ky.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Henderson, Kentucky, under the act of March 3, 1879

Editor ..... W. B. OWEN  
Leitchfield, Kentucky

BOARD OF CONTROL

President ..... Russell E. Bridges, Fort Thomas  
Vice-President ..... W. B. Owen, Leitchfield, Ky.  
Secretary-Treasurer ..... Theo. A. Sanford, Henderson  
Directors—Russell Williamson, Inez; W. C. Jetton, Paducah;  
J. R. Binford, Versailles; H. B. Gray, Bowling Green.  
Subscription Rates . . . \$1.00 Per Year.

Price, Charles W., Navy Recruiting Office, Bowling Green  
Quast, John H., 110 Crescent Ct., Louisville  
Rosenthal, Gov. L., 1626 Jefferson, Paducah  
Schmidt, Carl J., 5544 Surrey Ave., Cincinnati 11, Ohio  
Shively, Bernie A., Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington  
Sledd, T., 712 Poplar, Murray  
Streicher, Abe, 1623 S. Second, Louisville  
Tehan, Dan, 1437 California, Cincinnati, Ohio  
Thornton, D. L., 200 Morgan St., Versailles  
Tracy, Starling B., Burns Ave., Winchester  
Watters, Richard W., 8620 Monroe, Rosswoyne, Ohio  
York, Howard A., 412 Eagle, Princeton  
Young, June, Langley Ave., Providence

Member Schools Of The K. H. S. A. A.

The following schools are members of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association for the year ending June 30, 1944. Principals of member schools should check this list carefully to see if the names of schools with which they have scheduled games are included. This list was compiled and sent to the printer on October 2nd. A supplementary list of members joining in October will appear in the November issue of the magazine.

*From the Secretary's Office*

Supplementary List of Registered Football Officials

These officials have registered since the September report was made. Officials registered after October 2nd may present their registration cards as evidence of membership until the November report is made.

Allen, A. D., 21 Ashton Rd., So. Ft. Mitchell, Covington  
Andrews, C. W., Jr., Box 44, Russellville  
Bolger, Cyril T., 6629 Murray Ave., Mariemont, Ohio  
Bray, Robert, 175 Meadow Ave., St. Bernard, Ohio  
Buchanan, William H., 215 High St., Barbourville  
Carter, Lawrence, Harlan  
Cason, Joe D., 122 S. Main, Hopkinsville  
Clark, Fred, Lynn Grove  
Clevenger, Max, 2816 Blackburn, Ashland  
Combs, Travis, Harlan  
Crist, Frank "Red," 2532 Algonquin, Ashland  
Davis, Charlie, Benham  
Davis, W. E., Benham  
Deaver, John, 218 Sterrett Ave., Covington  
Ellis, Charles C., 29 Erlanger Rd., Erlanger  
Ernst, Ray C., 3574 Larkspur Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio  
Fischer, Edward R., Cosgrove Apts., Paducah  
Fleming, James, Fleming  
Geverts, Jim, 3760 Drake Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio  
Ginger, Lyman V., University of Kentucky, Lexington  
Gish, Delmas, 107 W. Fourth St., Central City  
Gosiger, Paul, 1218 Inglenook, Cincinnati, Ohio  
Greenslaid, James W., Raceland  
Gullette, Arthur T., 152 S. Arcadia Pk., Lexington 10  
Hacker, Henry, McRoberts  
Hall, Joe M., Fulton  
Hardy, Clifton Allard, 212 S. 27th, Paducah  
Harris, Gene, R. 2, Ashland  
Head, John W., 501 Kingston Ave., Louisville  
Heinold, Fred W., 101 W. 70th St., Cincinnati, Ohio  
Herb, Pete, Jr., 3128 Carter Ave., Ashland  
Hornback, Ted, Bowling Green  
Hughes, Charles T., Westover Ave., Richmond  
Koster, Fred C., 2539 Trevilian Way, Louisville  
Kraesig, Raymond A., 927 Phillips Ave., Louisville 4  
Lancaster, Harry C., 192 Forest Park, Lexington  
Lewis, L. L., 1406 Maxwell, Ashland  
McGhee, Laurence, 204 Midland Place, Danville  
McKee, William H., U.S.P.H.S. Hosp., Lexington  
Maddox, Harry T., Post Engineers, % Elec. Dept., Camp Beckenridge  
Marks, Robert, Harlan  
Mayhew, Happy, Box 415, Barbourville  
Moore, William A., 4257 N.W. Parkway, Louisville  
Morris, O. M., Pound, Virginia  
Norsworthy, J. H., 823 Citizens Savings Bank Bldg., Paducah

Adairville	Berea
A. J. Jolly	Berea College
(California)	Academy
Allen County	Berry
(Scottsville)	Betsy Layne
Almo	Bevier-Cleaton
Alvan Drew	(Cleaton)
(Pine Ridge)	Black Star
Alvaton	(Alva)
Anchorage	Blaine
Ashland	Bowling Green
Athens	Boyd County
(R. 5, Lexington)	(R. 1, Ashland)
Augusta	Breathitt
Augusta Tilghman	(Jackson)
(Paducah)	Breckinridge County
Austin-Tracy	(Hardinsburg)
(Austin)	Bremen
Auxier	Brewers
Bagdad	Bristow
Ballard County	(R. 1, Bowling
(LaCenter)	Green)
Bald Knob	Brodhead
(R. 4, Frankfort)	Brooksville
Barbourville	Buckeye
Bardstown	(Lancaster)
Barlow	Buena Vista
Barret Manual	Burgin
Training	Burnside
(Henderson)	Bush
Beaver Dam	(Lida)
Beech Grove	Calhoun
Beechwood	Calvert City
(Ft. Mitchell)	Camargo
Belfry	(R. 2, Mt. Sterling)
Bell County	Campbell County
(Pineville)	(Alexandria)
Bellevue	Campbellsburg
Benham	Campbellsville
Benton	Camp Dick Robinson
	(Lancaster)



Caneyville	Edmonton	Hellier	London
Cannel City	Ekron	Henry Clay	Lone Jack
Carr Creek	Elizabethtown	(Lexington)	(Four Mile)
Carrollton	Estill County	Henry Clay	Lone Oak
Carter	(Irvine)	(R. 3, Shelbyville)	(Paducah)
Casey County	Eubank	Hickman	Louisville Male
(Liberty)	Evarts	Highland	Lowes
Catlettsburg	Fairdale	(Waynesburg)	Loyall
Cave City	(Coral Ridge)	Highland Institution	Ludlow
Center Hill	Fancy Farm	(Guerrant)	Lynch
(R. 5, Paris)	Feds Creek	Highlands	Lynn Camp
Centertown	Ferguson	(Ft. Thomas)	(Corbin)
Central	(Luretha)	Hindman	Lynn Grove
(Clinton)	Fern Creek	Hiseville	Lynnvale
Central	R. 2, Buechel)	Hitchins	(White Mills)
(Richmond)	Finchville	Hodgenville	McCreary County
Central City	Flaherty	Holmes	(Whitley City)
Central Park	(Vine Grove)	(Covington)	McDowell
(McHenry)	Flat Gap	Hopkinsville	McKell
Chandlers Chapel	Fleming	Horse Branch	(South Shore)
(Russellville)	Fleming County	Howe Valley	McVeigh
Chaplin	(Flemingburg)	(Cecilia)	(Pinsonfork)
Clark County	Fordsville	Inez	Mackville
(Winchester)	Fountain Run	Irvine	Madison
Clarkson	Frances	Irvington	(Richmond)
Clay	(Fredonia)	Jackson	Madisonville
Clay County	Frankfort	Jackson County	Magnolia
(Manchester)	Franklin	(McKee)	Marion
Clinton County	Frederick Fraize	Jamestown	Martha Norris
(Albany)	(Cloverport)	Jeffersontown	Memorial
College	Fredonia	Jenkins	(Marrowbone)
(Bowling Green)	Fulgham	John's Creek	Martin
Columbia	(R. 1, Clinton)	(Meta)	Mattoon
Combs	Fulton	Junction City	(R. 4, Marion)
Corbin	Gallatin County	Kavanaugh	Mayfield
Cordia	(Warsaw)	(Lawrenceburg)	Maysville
Crestwood	Gamaliel	Kirksey	May's Lick
Crittenden	Garrett	Kirksville	Maytown
Cropper	Garth	Knifley	(Langley)
Cuba	(Georgetown)	Knox Central	Meade County
(R. 1, Mayfield)	George H. Goodman	(Barbourville)	(Brandenburg)
Cumberland	(Big Clifty)	Kuttawa	Memorial
Cumberland	Glasgow	Kyrock	(Hardyville)
(Praise)	Glendale	Lacy	Middleburg
Cynthiana	Gleneyrie	(R. 7, Hopkinsville)	Middlesboro
Danville	(R. 2, Shelbyville)	Lafayette	Midway
Daviess County	Great Crossing	(Lexington)	Millersburg Military
(Owensboro)	(Georgetown)	LaGrange	Institute
Dayton	Greensburg	Lancaster	Milton
Deming	Greenville	Laurel Creek	Minerva
(Mt. Olivet)	Hadley	(Mill Pond)	Monticello
Dixie Heights	Haldeman	Lawrenceburg	Morehead
(Erlanger)	Hall	Lee County	Moreland
Dorton	(Grays Knob)	(Beattyville)	Morgan County
Drakesboro	Hampton	Lebanon	(West Liberty)
Dry Ridge	Hardin	Leitchfield	Morganfield
Dudley	Harlan	Leslie County	Mortons
(Ary)	Harrordsburg	(Hyden)	Mt. Eden
duPont Manual	Hawesville	Livingston County	Mt. Sterling
Training	Hazard	(Smithland)	Mt. Vernon
(Louisville)	Hazel	Livingston	Mt. Washington
Earlington	Hebbardsville	Lloyd	Murray
		(Erlanger)	Murray Training



Nancy	St. Joseph	(Valley Station)	Western
New Castle	(Owensboro)	Versailles	(Sinai)
New Concord	Preparatory	Vieco	West Louisville
New Haven	(Bardstown)	Vine Grove	West Point
(Union)	St. Mary's Academy	Viper	Wheatcroft
Newport	(Paducah)	Virgie	Wheelwright
North Middletown	St. Xavier	Waco	Whitesburg
North Warren	(Louisville)	Waddy	Whitesville
(Smiths Grove)	Salem	Wallins	Williamsburg
Nortonville	Salt Lick	(Wallins Creek)	Williamstown
Oddville	Salyersville	Walton-Verona	Wilmore
(R. 3, Cynthiana)	Sanders	(Walton)	Winchester
Oil Springs	Scottsville	Warfield	Wingo
Olive Hill	Sedalia	Wayne County	Witherspoon College
Olmstead	Shady Grove	(Monticello)	(Buckhorn)
Onton	Sharpe	Waynesburg	Wolfe County
Orangeburg	(R. 1, Calvert City)	Western	(Campton)
(R. 3, Maysville)	Sharpsburg	(R. 3, Hickman)	
Ormsby Village	Shelbyville		
(Anchorage)	Shepherdsville		
Owensboro	Shopville		
Owsley County	Simon Kenton		
(Booneville)	(Independence)		
Oxford	Simpson County		
(R. 2, Georgtown)	(Franklin)		
Paint Lick	Simpsonville		
Paintsville	Sinking Fork		
Paris	(R. 5, Hopkinsville)		
Park City	Slaughters		
Parksville	Somerset		
Peaks Mill	Sonora		
(R. 1, Frankfort)	South Christian		
Perryville	(Herndon)		
Pikeville	South Portsmouth		
Pikeville College	South Warren		
Academy	(Rockfield)		
Pineville	Springfield		
Pleasant View	Stamping Ground		
Pleasureville	Stanford		
Poole	Stuart Robinson		
Poplar Creek	(Blackey)		
(Carpenter)	Sturgis		
Powell County	Sunfish		
(Stanton)	Symsonia		
Prichard	(R. 1, Elva)		
(Grayson)	Taylor County		
Providence	(Campbellsville)		
Pruden	Taylorville		
Raceland	Temple Hill		
Reidland	(R. 4, Glasgow)		
(R. 4, Paducah)	Todd County		
Richardsville	(Elkton)		
Rineyville	Tolu		
Rockport	Tompkinsville		
Russell	Trenton		
Russell Springs	Tyner		
Russellville	Uniontown		
Sacramento	University Training		
St. Frances Academy	(Lexington)		
(Owensboro)	Upton		
St. Joseph's	Valley		

**"Real All Americans In Service"**

Lieut. Col. Jay "Ducky" Holmes of Ft. Knox wishes to take issue with Bo McMillin, Indiana U. football coach. . . . Bo said the Army's refusal to allow its trainees to play football was the "most unfair thing in the world." . . . A former National grid figure, both as a player and an official, Col. Holmes is a past president of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Officials Association and an official observer for Elmer Layden, pro grid commissioner. . . . "The Army is anxious that every trainee, not just a few, be tough and hard as nails," he said. . . . "Football as played in either big college or small college leagues, requires hours of practice and travel time. Our training schedule in the Army does not permit this loss of time from training. The boys are sent to these schools for one definite reason and that is "specialized training" which will make them valuable to the Army later on." . . . He said his personal opinion is that all colleges could direct their efforts toward the physical development of the student body as a whole, rather than a football squad of 30 or 40 men. . . . "Certainly no college could boast of a championship team of 1943 and by the same token no individual could take any pride in having been named an "All-American" in 1943. To me there is only one great ball game and that is our fight with the Japs and Nazis—there is only one "All-American" and he is the trainee in the Army, the Navy or Marines."

T  
alter  
S  
rules  
not l  
mitte  
these  
poses  
for a  
by 50  
bound  
court  
and  
availa  
be pe  
which  
must  
feet 2  
sidere  
height  
if poss  
The  
quoted  
candle  
necess  
units  
hinder  
goal.  
Dra  
the  
enough  
infract  
tempts  
tain th  
excess  
feeling  
Officia  
contra  
menta  
when  
profiti  
honest  
worthy  
tude in  
Per  
there  
obviou  
avoided  
moving  
playing  
two op  
collide  
ous; ye  
from w  
only u  
dent, a



# Comments on the Basketball Rules

By Oswald Tower

These statements supplement but do not alter the rules.

**Suggestions To Architects**—Although the rules specify that basketball courts shall be not less than 42 feet by 74 feet, the Committee urges architects to bear in mind that these dimensions are not ideal for all purposes. If possible, the plans should provide for a court of maximum dimensions, 94 feet by 50 feet, with ample allowance for out of bounds and spectators. This permits the court to be subdivided crosswise for practice and for other indoor games, and makes it available to many more players than would be possible on the smaller court. Courts which were formerly 94 feet long and which must now be 98 feet long to provide the four feet zone behind each backboard, are considered legal. The room should have a height of at least 20 feet, and more than this, if possible.

The court should be uniformly and adequately lighted. A minimum of 12 foot-candle power at 4 feet above the floor is necessary and 13 or more is desirable. The units should be placed so that they will not hinder the vision of a player throwing for goal.

**Drawing Fouls**—Everyone will agree that the average basketball game produces enough fouls without adding thereto those infractions which result from deliberate attempts to draw fouls. Some coaches maintain that it is "smart" basketball; yet an excess of fouls destroys interest, causes ill feeling, and places an additional burden upon Officials. It is not merely unethical and contrary to the spirit of fair play; fundamentally, it is an attempt to simulate a foul when none has occurred, in the hope of profiting thereby it is deceit rather than an honest plan of offense. No coach who is worthy of his position will instill that attitude in his boys.

**Personal Contact**—Although basketball is theoretically a "no-contact game," it is obvious that personal contact cannot be avoided entirely when ten players are moving with great rapidity over a limited playing space. For instance, the ball is free; two opponents start quickly for the ball and collide. The personal contact may be serious; yet if both were in favorable positions from which to get the ball, and were intent only upon getting it, an unavoidable accident, and not a foul, occurs. On the other

hand, if one player is about to catch the ball, and an opponent behind him jumps into his back in an attempt to get the ball, the opponent commits a foul even though he is "playing the ball." In this case, as is "guarding from the rear," the player behind is usually responsible for the contact because of his unfavorable position relative to the ball and to his opponent. In short, if personal contact from a bona fide attempt to play the ball; if the players are in such positions that they could reasonably expect to gain the ball without contact; and if they use due care to avoid contact; such contact may be classed as accidental and need not be penalized.

**Blocking**—A player is entitled to take any position on the court not occupied by another player, provided that:

(1) This position is not so close to an opponent (less than approximately three feet) that contact ensues when the opponent makes normal bodily movements, or

(2) This position is not taken in the path of a moving opponent so quickly that the latter cannot avoid contact.

In the foregoing cases, the player who takes the position described is responsible if contact ensues, unless other factors are involved.

A player who is attempting to screen is blocking if contact occurs when he is moving and if his opponent is stationary or retreating from him. In other cases of contact resulting from an attempt to screen when both players are in motion, either or both may have committed a foul, but in case of doubt, the greater responsibility is on the player who is attempting to screen.

If a player disregards the ball, faces an opponent, and shifts his position as the opponent shifts, such player is primarily responsible for any contact that ensues, unless other factors are involved.

The expression "unless other factors are involved" in the foregoing statements, refers to deliberate pushing, charging or holding by the player who is being screened. This player must make a reasonable effort to avoid contact and any deliberate act on his part which causes contact should be penalized.

It is legal for one or more players to run down the court close to a teammate who has the ball, with the apparent intention of preventing opponents from approaching the



player with the ball. If, however, they run into an opponent who has taken a position in their path, charging or blocking occurs, and in any case of contact on such a play, the greater responsibility is on the team in possession.

It is legal for a player to extend his arms or elbows in taking a defensive position, but the arms or elbows should be lowered when an opponent attempts to go by, otherwise blocking or holding by the defensive player usually occurs.

The "Center-Pivot Play"—This play has restricted by limiting to three seconds the time a player may remain in a defined part of his own free throw lane while the ball is in play and in control of his team.

The pivoter should not be allowed to shoulder or hip his opponent out of position, nor to interfere with the latter's freedom of motion by the use of extended elbows or arms, after he has thrown the ball. On the other hand, the guard should not be allowed to interfere with the pivoter's freedom of motion by use of the arms, knees or other part of the body.

The Dribble—Rule 10, Section 8, contains a statement that emphasizes the responsibility of the dribbler in connection with the fouls resulting from the dribble. If the dribbler's path is blocked, he is expected to pass or shoot; that is, he ought not to try to dribble by an opponent unless there is a reasonable chance of getting by without contact. This is not intended to free the defensive player from responsibility; it is the duty of both players to avoid contact, but more attention should be directed to the dribbler's responsibility. In attempting to stop a dribble, the defensive player must play the ball.

Held Ball—Some officials call held ball to forestall fouls. That is, they see a player about to charge into, or hold an opponent who has the ball, and they prevent the foul by blowing the whistle and declaring held ball. This is unjust to the player who has gained possession, and it encourages rough play. Some Officials do this chiefly in connection with "guarding from the rear," claiming that their method lessens whistle-blowing. This is not true, however, for in the long run this kind of officiating leads to a rougher game and more fouls. The sections of the country which call "guarding from the rear" strictly are getting a cleaner, more open type of game.

"In The Act Of Throwing For Goal"—A player is in the act of throwing for goal when he has the ball and, in the judgment of the Official, is throwing, or attempting to throw, for goal. It is not essential that the

ball leave the player's hands; for instance, a player's arms may be held by an opponent so that he cannot shoot, yet he may be making every attempt to do so. He is thus deprived of his opportunity to score and is entitled to two free throws as compensation.

Moreover, the act of shooting continues after the ball has left the player's hands until he regains his equilibrium and is no longer in a defenseless position. On a jump ball neither player has possession of the ball at the instant it is tapped, and therefore neither can be considered in the act of shooting even though one player may tap the ball toward, or into the basket. Consequently a multiple throw cannot ensue under these conditions.

Technical Fouls—An Official may sometimes prevent technical fouls by warning players when they are about to make some minor infraction, such as inadvertently stepping off the court during a time-out or failing to report to Scorers or an Official when entering the game as substitutes. It is good judgment for him to forestall, and in some cases to overlook minor technical infractions which are obviously unintentional and have no effect on the game. On the other hand, technical fouls which are deliberate, or unsportsmanlike or give the offender an unfair advantage should be penalized promptly. The present penalty of a free throw followed by possession is not too severe for such technical fouls, and if good judgment is used in handling mistakes which are made, or are about to be made, technical fouls will be confined to the infractions which must be penalized for the good of the game.

### The Infantile Paralysis Campaign

President Russell E. Bridges has recently accepted appointment as State High School Basketball representative on the State Sports Committee for the coming Infantile Paralysis Campaign. Member schools of the K.H.S. A.A. will be urged to dedicate the proceeds of one game, played before January 30th, to the cause.

Kentucky school men get many requests for the playing of charity games. Some are granted, some are turned down. All of them, no doubt, have a great amount of merit. We do not know of any cause, however, connected with the health and physical development of children, which the departments of athletics of our high schools can support with more enthusiasm than the Infantile Paralysis Campaign. It is to be hoped that the entire membership of the K.H.S.A.A. will follow the leadership of Mr. Bridges in this campaign.

### HIGH

1. Male
2. Manu
3. Padu
4. Ashl
5. May
6. Mad
7. St. X
8. Dayt
9. Covin
10. Danv
11. Hopk
12. High
13. Paris
14. Lexin
15. K. M
16. Glasg
17. Versa
18. Some
19. Benh
20. Corbi
21. Madis
22. Sturg
23. Hall
24. Harla
25. Dixie
26. Ancho
27. M. M
28. Murra
29. Geor
30. Pinev
31. Lynch
32. Bell C
33. Hende
34. Flemi

Ashl  
Hall,  
Kentuck  
Covin  
Hent  
tucky.  
Male  
Padu  
West K

Dear L  
We ask  
A chan  
The cou  
And if  
With ou  
And if  
road  
And che



**HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL RATINGS  
OCTOBER 6, 1943**

1. Male Hi .....99.5	35. Mt. Sterling .....49.9
2. Manual .....92.9	36. Middlesboro .....49.8
3. Paducah .....87.9	37. Owensboro .....49.4
4. Ashland .....85.1	38. Evarts .....49.3
5. Mayfield .....82.5	39. Ludlow .....48.8
6. Madisonville .....78.8	40. Paintsville .....48.8
7. St. Xavier .....76.5	41. Erlanger .....47.7
8. Dayton .....74.8	42. Tompkinsville .....46.4
9. Covington .....71.4	43. Loyall .....44.6
10. Danville .....70.7	44. Shelbyville .....44.6
11. Hopkinsville .....69.9	45. Irvine .....43.9
12. Highlands .....68.2	46. Newport .....43.0
13. Paris .....67.7	47. Marion .....42.6
14. Lexington .....66.2	48. Whitesburg .....42.4
15. K. M. I. ....65.2	49. Bellueve .....42.0
16. Glasgow .....64.6	50. Frankfort .....42.0
17. Versailles .....63.8	51. Stanford .....41.5
18. Somerset .....63.3	52. Eowling Green .....40.9
19. Benham .....63.2	53. Fulton .....39.9
20. Corbin .....61.5	54. Russellville .....39.9
21. Madison .....61.2	55. Wurtland .....39.8
22. Sturgis .....61.0	56. Lynn Camp .....38.1
23. Hall .....60.6	57. Cumberland .....37.8
24. Harlan .....59.2	58. Black Star .....37.3
25. Dixie Heights ...57.2	59. Pikeville .....37.1
26. Anchorage .....56.4	60. Morganfield .....36.6
27. M. M. I. ....55.8	61. Raceland .....35.7
28. Murray .....55.8	62. Lawrenceburg ...35.6
29. Georgetown ....54.1	63. Crmsby Village ..35.5
30. Pineville .....53.4	64. McKell .....33.6
31. Lynch .....53.1	65. Princeton .....32.8
32. Bell Co. ....51.9	66. Catlettsburg .....24.9
33. Henderson .....50.9	67. Russell .....22.0
34. Fleming .....50.8	68. Greendale .....12.4

**SECTIONAL LEADERS**

- Ashland—Northeast Kentucky.
- Hall, Pineville and Benham—Southwest Kentucky.
- Covington—North Kentucky.
- Henry Clay and Danville—Central Kentucky.
- Male and Manual—Louisville area.
- Paducah, Mayfield and Hopkinsville—West Kentucky.

**The Sportsman's Prayer**

Dear Lord in the battle that goes through life  
 We ask but a field that is fair.  
 A chance that is equal for all in the strife,  
 The courage to do and to dare.

And if we should win, let it be by the code  
 With our honor held high.

And if we should lose, let us stand by the  
 road  
 And cheer as the winners go by.

**American Education Week  
November 7-13**

**General Theme**

**"Education for Victory"**

"In the schools of today are the voters of tomorrow who will decide the peace. Education for victory cannot wait. It is a wartime necessity."

**Daily Topics**

**Sunday, November 7**

**Education for World Understanding**

"We cannot live to ourselves even if we would. We must strive to understand the world and its peoples and to translate that understanding into a good-neighbor policy toward all nations. It is the task of America's schools, homes, and churches to develop understanding of the meaning of world citizenship."

**Monday, November 8**

**Education for Work**

"Education for work is the need of the hour. Guidance of students into fields of service for which they are fitted and in which there is opportunity is of the utmost importance."

**Tuesday, November 9**

**Education for the Air Age**

"The responsibility of the schools to prepare youth for the air age is clear. . . . Programs of both elementary and secondary schools must be adjusted to this new world community—not merely to the mechanics of flying but to its meaning in the affairs of men the world around."

**Wednesday, November 10**

**Education to Win and Secure the Peace**

"No more urgent task lies ahead for the schools than the development of enlightened citizens determined to win the peace and equipped with the knowledge and understanding needed for the task. Now, not after the war, is the time to build the peace."

**Thursday, November 11**

**Education for Wartime Citizenship**

"Patriotism runs high in wartime. Children and young people are eager to do their part. The great challenge to the school and the home is to guide the endless energy of children into constructive activities."

**Friday, November 12**

**Meeting the Emergency in Education**

"Teaching is vitally important war work. Yet hundreds of thousands of children are threatened with closed schools or inferior teaching this school year . . . The public must be aroused to the significance of this crisis."

**Saturday, November 13**

**Education for Sound Health**

"America must not only be an arsenal of democracy; it must be a fortress of sound health if we are to bring the war to an early and victorious conclusion. And if we are to have the vigor and clear thinking needed to solve the many difficult problems in the post-war period, we must build health now in children of all ages."

American Education Week is sponsored jointly by the National Education Association, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the American Legion, and the U. S. Office of Education. A catalog listing posters, plays, mats, packets of materials, and other aids in preparing programs for the week may be secured from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.



# Football Complexities

## The Price of Progress Is Eternal Vigilance

The National Federation Football machinery has caused much progress in the direction of an open game and a code based on logic rather than merely on memory of rulings for specific situations. The code has now been simplified to the point where coaches and officials as well as some players can master football fundamentals. The rules are built on basic time periods and when the few fundamentals for each of these are learned, the other provisions click logically into place. Slight changes over the past several years have eliminated dozens of rule exceptions, have simplified the former complicated learning process and, at the same time, have contributed to the attractiveness of the game.

Ten years ago the code was a graveyard of provisions which were carried along because of tradition or because no one got around to trying to determine why they were there. The code still includes some unnecessary exceptions and inconsistencies. Progress can be made only when football men are willing to study ways in which the code and the game may be improved.

### Can These Situations be Simplified and Improved?

**KICKS ACROSS THE GOAL LINE:** The rules for a kick which crosses R's goal line have been simplified one step at a time. There was a time when no kick was dead when it went into the end zone. Through the years, the following steps have been taken:

Step 1: A kick from scrimmage into R's end zone without having been touched in the scrimmage zone, is dead immediately (touchback.)

Step 2: A kick into the end zone is dead, even though it may have been touched in the scrimmage zone, provided no new impulse is added.

Step 3: The provisions in steps 1 and 2 now apply to a free-kick as well as to a kick from scrimmage or a return-kick.

Under the present rule, any kick which goes into R's end zone is dead immediately except for the one which is in the end zone because of a new impulse. Is the next logical step one to make the kick dead in all cases when it goes into the end zone? This would provide simple coverage and would eliminate the possibility of the freak touchdown which might now be made by K after kicking into R's end zone. If this fourth step were taken, one might claim a handicap for R since he could not avoid a safety through running the ball out. This is balanced by the fact that there could be no touchdown for K. There would be no intentional forcing of the ball into the end zone because batting a kick is a foul. The suggested rule would eliminate complications which are now in the freak situation where a player, who is pushed into a kick, forces it into the end zone. Under present rule, the pusher is charged with the new impulse but no one is charged with touching the kick. This results in a complicated learning process because a touchdown, safety or touchback may result. Under the suggested rule, no touchdown could occur since the ball would be dead as soon as it touches in the end zone.

Since a kick is ended whenever a player secures possession, this would not change the general rule which covers activity during a run or fumble into the end zone following possession of a kick.

This proposal would eliminate all of the complicated items, tables and play rulings in Articles 5 and 6 of Rule 8-4 as well as similar rulings for free-kicks. It would also permit simplification in the touchdown, safety and touchback sections. It would not affect game strategy and would be as equitable as the present rule.

**FIRST TOUCHING OF A KICK:** Many complications have been eliminated in connection with first touching of a kick. Step 1: K was prohibited from running with an illegally possessed ball (after first touching.) This was done by killing the ball as soon as K is in possession. Step 2: The rule made first touching a legal act which does not offset a foul which may occur during the down. It is possible that the rules would be further improved by the third step, i. e., assuming that if R secures possession of the kick following first touching by K, they automatically lose the right to take the ball at the spot of first touching. If such rule were adopted, R would decide at the time the ball is first touched by K whether they desire to have the ball at that point or whether they will play the ball by recovering the kick. In actual practice a ball recovered by R after first touching by K is in a position more advantageous to R than the spot of first touching. Otherwise R has made an error in judgment. K is always coached to fall on his own kick if the spot is advantageous to K. If this is considered good football, there should be no penalty for the act. If R does not choose to play the ball, they receive it at the spot, but if they do choose to play it, there seems no good reason for giving K a retroactive handicap by a return to the spot where they performed the legal act of first touching. The rules have already gone a step in this direction in the case where R commits a foul following first touching by K. When R commits such a foul, he loses his right to profit by the first touching, i. e., the first touching is entirely disregarded if K accepts the penalty for R's foul. The proposed general rule would be consistent with this specific situation.

Such modification would have little effect on actual play but would eliminate the complicated play situations in 8-4-2-4.

**FIVE YARD PENALTY FOR ILLEGAL FREE-KICK OR SNAP:** Under present rules, the penalty for any act which causes a snap or a free-kick to be illegal is 5 yards and for all except offside, the ball remains dead. The one exception is the free-kick which does not cross B's restraining line, i. e., a short free-kick. For this act the ball remains dead as in the case of all other illegal snap or free-kick acts but there is no distance penalty. There seems no good reason for penalizing a team five yards for making a freak snap or for violating other free-kick provisions while failing to assess a distance penalty for a freak free-kick. The penalty should probably be loss of 5 with the ball remaining dead, the same as for all other illegal acts connected with putting the ball into play. Actually, the only damage it does is to delay the game and if it is called that, the penalty is already loss of 5 and ball remains dead.

By present rule the short kick is a hybrid in many ways. If it is not a foul, there is no reason to stop the watch, and if it is a foul, it is the only one that doesn't draw a distance penalty.

**OTHER QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:** 1. Why is it necessary to award an automatic first down for a foul by B during a play from scrimmage? In actual practice there is only a remote possibility that B will commit a foul whose penalty will not carry the ball far enough to make the necessary distance for first down. It is possible that there is no longer any need for the rule which provides an automatic first down for a foul by B.

2. Why are the rules such that a field goal can be secured by any drop or place-kick, except one which is a return kick? In all respects the return-kick is like any kick from scrimmage. A return-kick seldom occurs but if a player is proficient enough to drop-kick while on the run, it is possible that he should have the



right to score a field goal through such kick.

3. When both fouls of a double foul occur during a loose ball after possession has changed, credit is given for the distance which was gained up to the time of change of possession, i. e., the ball is taken to the spot of that loose ball during which both fouls occurred. On the other hand, if a double foul occurs during a run following change of possession, no credit is given for distance gained up to the time of possession and the ball is returned to the previous spot. Should these be made consistent by returning to the spot of the run, i. e., where the run started?

4. For a foul during a loose ball, the basic spot of enforcement depends on whether the play is from scrimmage or not from scrimmage but for a foul during a run, the basic spot depends on which team is in possession at the end of the down. Would it be better to make the loose ball provisions consistent with those which now apply to a foul during a run?

The football code has been modernized and is fairly satisfactory but further progress may be possible. Past improvements were made through open-minded study of problems such as these. Progress is the result of eternal vigilance.

### Athletes Get "The Call"

Several years ago there appeared in The Coach an article by a Michigan High School Supervisor of Physical Education, which at this time seems most appropriate when members of our armed forces are called upon for almost super-human efforts to survive conditions encountered in the desert, in the jungles, the swamps, the arctic wastes and elsewhere on land, on the sea and in the air.

"If I were to choose a companion for a perilous journey into an unknown region where I would encounter many difficulties, I would go to our schools and choose from their ranks an outstanding athlete, one who had proven his ability not in physical strength alone, but his ability to think.

"I would select him on a basis of fine character and social behavior and he would need the thoroughbred characteristic that would enable him to suffer in silence for his errors and to smile when defeat seemed inevitable.

"Next, I would require the type of individual who would stand up and fight in the face of overwhelming odds and when he could no longer stand, would finish his fighting on his knees, asking no quarter and giving none."

### Are We Physically Fit?

Hitler said, "America is soft. It will be easy." We chuckle, remembering the last football game we saw. But are we fit?

Medicine says not. We quote Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association: "The results of the examinations made by the Selective Service

Boards and the Induction Boards are a challenge to the medical profession . . . and to all those concerned with the physical improvement of our people."

The Army says not. Nearly 40% of our draftees were rejected as unfit for military service, and a majority of those accepted were physically soft and did not possess skills necessary for self-protection. It is estimated that 50% of our armed forces, when inducted, cannot swim well enough to save their lives, and lack the strength, agility and endurance to jump ditches, scale walls, throw missiles, and stand up under forced marches. The Army, first of all, has had to build up the bodies of our boys.

The President says not. After reviewing the 1940 maneuvers, he is quoted as saying: "America is soft. . . . If we are to survive, we cannot be soft in a world in which there are dangers—dangers which threaten America, dangers far more deadly than were those the pioneers had to face."

And speaking of that football game—how many boys were playing, and how many were sitting in the bleachers?

Have we become a "bleacher Nation"?

### "Football In War And Peace"

Clark Shaughnessy Selects Twelve Greatest Football!

#### Games, Plays and Backfields In New Book

"Football is a great war game," says Clark Shaughnessy, famed originator of the T-formation and a top-notch gridiron coach, in his new football book off the press this month. "There is no field of sport that so closely stimulates the strategy and tactics of battle. The tactics that General Montgomery used in the battle of El Alamein were almost identical with the football T-formation. And there is no game which so well prepares the player not only in strength and speed but in the qualities of individual initiative and of team work."

Inside dope, previously unpublished, was dug up by Shaughnessy from the participants to shed new light on the battles new and old that were selected to illustrate various changing trends in football. He gives a survey of the progress and evolution of the game by hitting the high spots of dramatic interest from the 80's to the present.

In selecting the twelve games he considers the greatest of all time, Shaughnessy says. "I sought for games that marked some significant milestone in the course of the development of football—marking the beginning or the rise or fall of some particular style or trend of play that has real or permanent significance."

#### Teamwork in Backfield and Bomber

In his selection of twelve of the greatest gridiron backfields in each of the five year periods of football history, he remarks, "In this time when the teamwork of tank crews, bomber crews, and Commando parties is being stressed so much, it seems reasonable to think in terms of backfields in which four men have to work together under conditions of confusion more perfectly, and with more precision, than any group in any other sport."



## 1943 - Basketball Rules - 1944

Basketball rules matters for the current year can be classified in two groups:

1. The few sections which are slightly different from the corresponding sections of last year, and
2. Suggestions for possible improvements in the code of rules and in the game.

### CODE DIFFERENCES FROM LAST YEAR

The modifications from last year are: The note under Rule 1-7; parts b and c in Rule 4-7; and part c of Penalty under 10-8.

**RULE 1-7—NOTE:** This note is designed to permanently settle the argument as to whether the large or small backboard will ultimately be considered the standard board. The advantages in the smaller board have been proven by use in thousands of high schools and in other groups which have chosen to install them. The Navy Pre-Flight training school grounds have been equipped with the small boards and they have been installed in all parts of the world where Navy training camps have been set up. A number of the college conferences such as those in the Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountain states have also installed the boards. In a study of the state tournaments of 28 states which reported on the matter, the small boards were used in the state final tournament in 16 of the states and they were used in 11 of the remaining states in the preliminary tournaments wherever courts equipped with them were available.

The small boards with only 43% of the surface and weight of the rectangular boards permit more flexible offensive play in the area under the backboard and in the entire four-foot area near the end of the court. The small boards lessen the cost of material in the board itself and in the bridgework by which the board is hung. They also permit the attachment of the basket to the back of the board so that the entire front face is free and so that a standard attachment plate permits the fitting of any approved basket to any approved board.

Recent action of the war production board has given basketball goals a high priority rating and consequently it is possible for manufacturers to supply the new type backboard by adding new boards on the main court or by cutting down boards which are already on hand. For those schools which desire to use their old type goals on a smaller board to be made in the manual training shop, there are working drawings on page 39 of the basketball rules book to show how such emergency boards can be constructed.

**RULE 4-7:** Parts b and c have been reworded in such a way as to make the statements about double and multiple fouls consistent and to settle arguments in connection with fouls which occur at approximately the same time. As far as "double foul" is concerned, there is no change from last year except in wording. The definition is now specific and it is made clear that a double foul occurs only when both are personal. Last year there was some doubt as to the situation where one foul was personal and the other was technical and also the situation where two simultaneous technical fouls occurred. Last year's definition was not consistent with the fact that the double foul penalty was treated only under personal fouls while the definition itself implied that a double foul might involve one or two technical fouls.

**Play:** B1 pushes A1 and A1 is fouled for use of profanity. The pushing by B1 is deliberate or flagrant or while A1 is in the act of throwing for goal.

**Ruling:** If these were considered a double foul, only one free throw would be awarded for each foul but this year's definition makes it clear that these do not constitute a double foul. Consequently, one free



throw is awarded for the profanity and two free throws are awarded for the pushing.

The term "multiple foul" is now restricted to the situation where only one player of the offended team is involved. This can rise only when two or more teammates commit personal fouls against the same opponent. There were two possibilities in fixing the limits on the multiple foul. In the past, there was no definition of the term and consequently there was a variation in the way these related situations were administered. The only coverage last year was in penalty c under 10-8 and this penalty clearly made it necessary to regard any two fouls by the same team which occurred at approximately the same time as a multiple foul. In such situations only one free throw was awarded for each foul. This affects situations such as the following:

**Play:** B1 pushes A1 and at approximately the same time B2 pushes A2. The act of B1 is deliberate or flagrant or while A1 is in the act of throwing. **Ruling:** Under last year's rule 10-8—Penalty c, only one free throw would have been awarded for each of the fouls and such fouls were treated as a multiple foul, although no provision was made for the technical term and there was no definition of it. Under this year's rule, such fouls are not considered a multiple foul and each carries its own penalty.

A somewhat similar situation is the following:

**Play:** B1 and B2 push A1 and one or both of the acts are deliberate or flagrant or are while A1 is in the act of throwing for goal. **Ruling:** Since both of these are personal fouls and since they are against the same opponent, they constitute a multiple foul and only one free throw is awarded for each of the acts, i. e., B1 is allowed two free throws (rather than three or four as would be the case if there were not a special multiple foul ruling.)

**RULE 10-8—PENALTY C:** The adoption of the technical term "multiple foul" has made it possible to cover all these cases in one simple statement so that the rulings for double foul and multiple foul are consistent.

**Play:** In the case of a single double foul, what is

for OCTO

the maxi  
awarded

**Play:**  
imum num  
team? R

**Play:**  
is the ma  
awarded

**Play:**  
is the ma  
awarded a

**FALSE:**  
a double  
jump ball  
waived.  
first foul  
is a defini  
must occur  
foul." Th  
after the  
case of a  
of the foul

There ar  
multiple foul  
foul." Th  
prescribes  
order in wh  
tion:

**Play:**  
taken to th  
has been p  
cial. In t  
team but th  
against the  
stitute a m  
free throw  
last, since  
illegal act

SUG

**ABOUT**  
have a spe  
which are  
might be si  
ber of free  
whether on  
desirable to  
free throws  
the penalty  
offender an  
be similar to  
sports.

**PERMISS**  
Since the n  
four, the ga  
are called fo  
been overlo  
sible fouls  
eight under  
rules now p  
and some g



the maximum number of free throws that can be awarded each team? **Ruling—One.**

**Play:** For a single multiple foul, what is the maximum number of free throws which may be awarded a team? **Ruling: Five.**

**Play:** For several simultaneous double fouls, what is the maximum number of free throws which may be awarded to a team? **Ruling: Five.**

**Play:** For several simultaneous multiple fouls, what is the maximum number of free throws which may be awarded a team? **Ruling: Five.**

**FALSE DOUBLE FOULS:** Certain fouls resemble a double foul in two respects: they are followed by a jump ball at center and the free throw can not be waived. Such a situation arises in cases where the first foul is followed by a foul by the other team. There is a definite time limit during which the second foul must occur in order to be classed as a "false double foul." That time limit is the time the watch is started after the penalty which follows the first foul. In the case of a false double foul, it is not necessary that both of the fouls be personal.

There are also certain fouls which resemble a multiple foul but which might be termed a "false multiple foul." The only special rule for these is the one which prescribes that the free throws must be thrown in the order in which the fouls are called. Here is an illustration:

**Play:** B1 pushes A1 and while the ball is being taken to the free throw line, it is discovered that B2 has been playing without having reported to the official. In this case there are two fouls by the same team but they are not both personal and they are not against the same opponent. Hence they do not constitute a multiple foul. The rules prescribe that the free throw for the failure to report must be thrown last, since it was the last to be called, even though the illegal act occurred before the personal foul.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

**ABOUT DOUBLE FOUL:** Why is it necessary to have a special rule as to the number of free throws which are awarded in the case of a double foul? It might be simpler to make the general rule about number of free throws for any foul apply regardless of whether one or several players commit a foul. If it is desirable to have a special rule about the number of free throws for a double foul, it might be better to let the penalties cancel, to charge the foul against each offender and to jump at the spot. Such method would be similar to the way the matter is handled in other sports.

**PERMISSIBLE NUMBER PERSONAL FOULS:** Since the number of permissible personal fouls is set at four, the game has undergone a great change and fouls are called for contact which in earlier years would have been overlooked. It is probable that the four permissible fouls of earlier years would correspond to six or eight under present playing conditions. The college rules now permit a fifth personal foul in a tie game and some groups are experimenting with allowing 5

fouls before disqualification. At least one state will play all of its games under such an experimental rule this year.

**FREE SUBSTITUTION:** The number of times a player may re-enter the game has been increased from time to time and there is some sentiment in favor of permitting a player to re-enter the game any number of times. The only disadvantage that has been pointed out would be in the possibility of an undue number of substitutions in the last minute of play when a team is attempting to conserve time by having the watch stopped after each dead ball. However, this danger is probably more imagined than real since it is already a common practice for coaches to save enough legal re-entries to permit such substitutions.

**WHEN IS BALL IN PLAY:** The dividing line between a dead ball and the time the ball goes into play makes considerable difference in the administration of some sections of the rules. There is a definite relationship between personal fouls and dead ball. In general, contact fouls are not called while the ball is dead, unless unsportsmanlike conduct is involved. There might be many advantages in making this as a flat rule so that any foul which occurs during a dead ball is administered as a technical foul. It might also simplify matters if after an out of bounds ball, the ball were considered as being in play when it touches a player who has the ball out of bounds throws for goal. It would also take care of certain omissions or misleading statements in rules such as 4-2 (dead ball.) The question of whether a goal shall count is dependent on whether the ball goes in the basket while it is still alive or while it is a "dead ball." As an illustration, if after an out of bounds, the ball is considered as being in play only when it touches a player in the court, any goal which might be thrown from out of bounds would be cancelled because the ball is still dead when it goes in the basket.

All of these proposals offer opportunities for intelligent discussion and out of such discussion improvements sometimes come. All groups are urged to analyze these situations, and to assist the state basketball committee in their attempts to keep the code and the game progressive.

#### McNutt Urges Sports To Carry On

Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator's National Committee on Physical Fitness, recently recommended that high schools, colleges and all athletic organizations continue their sports program "as a mark of patriotism."

"It is the wish of the committee that those which have abandoned athletic activities because of momentary complications resume their programs at the earliest possible date," a resolution of the committee said.

Action on the resolution came after the committee heard reports on the value of competitive sports to men in the armed forces and decided an over-all physical fitness program should include competitive sports despite shortages of personnel and facilities.



## "What They Are Saying"

### MICHIGAN PHILOSOPHY

"So today—the schools are going ahead with athletic programs—clearly recognizing the difficulties which confront them—but willing to carry on and make adjustments to meet emergency conditions. The problems are more clearly defined this year than last and there is less uncertainty and fear. One thing is certain—as long as there are red-blooded boys and girls, there will be athletics! If the schools fail to provide opportunity for participation and competition, other organizations will find ways to do it. The program must be kept as a part of our pattern of education. In conformity with the wishes of the schoolmen of the state, your state high school athletic association continues to operate in the interests of its member high schools. **The most difficult years can be the best.** Hail, 1943-44!

—Secretary Julian W. Smith,  
Michigan High School Athletic Association"

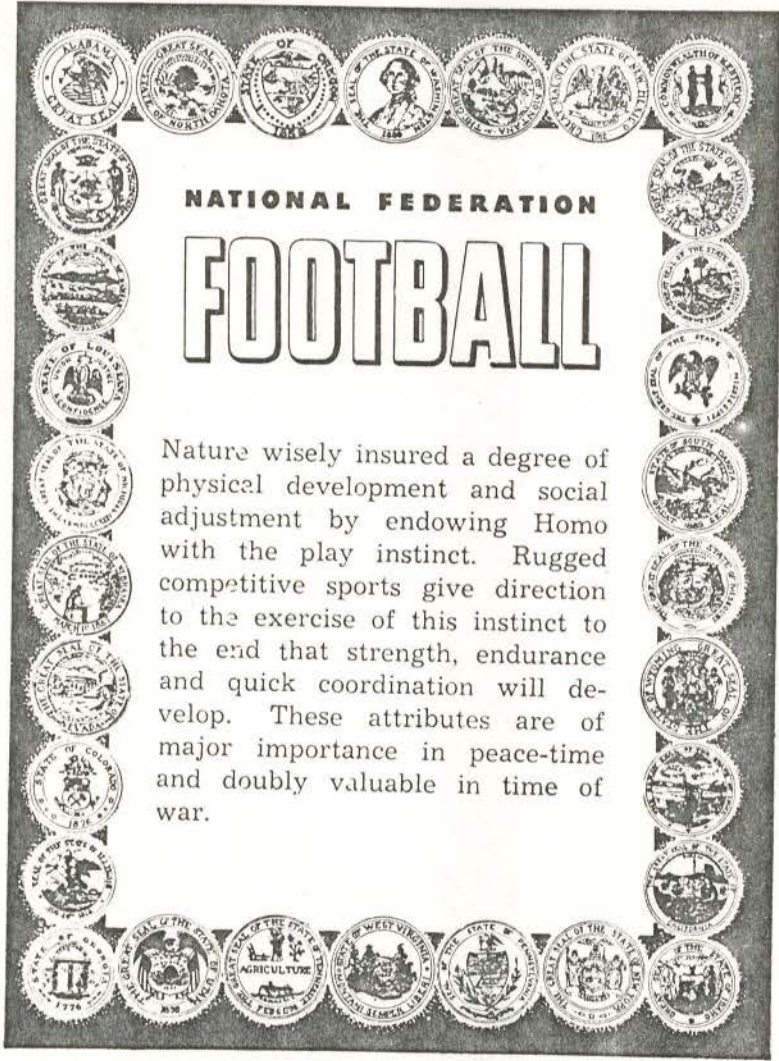
### WHAT'S RIGHT WITH THE HIGH SCHOOL

(Excerpt from article by W. E. Evans, Principal High School, Knoxville, Tennessee, as published in the September issue of the Journal of the N.E.A.)

"Critics ask 'What's wrong with the schools?' and attempt to make the school responsible for everything from the surprise attack at Pearl Harbor to the fact that 28 of 1,000 selectees were rejected for illiteracy. It's time someone pointed out what is right with the schools. If 2.8% of the men were rejected for illiteracy, then 97.2% were accepted. If the schools were responsible for Pearl Harbor, then, in all fairness, they must be given credit for making possible the phenomenal and unprecedented adjustment of the entire nation in a year and a half from a peacetime economy to a highly organized war service group of more than seven million and with X million individuals in essential war and industrial work. Germany spent from eight to ten years at a similar job, Russia an even longer period, and no one knows how long Japan has been planning.

"The growth of the American high school has no parallel in all history. Prior to 1900, the high schools enrolled approximately 200,000. Since then, this population has doubled every decade until now the enrollment is nearly 7 million or 70% of all eligible children. The courses have kept pace with rapid changes from rural to urban life and from simple to complex social conditions and all of this development has taken place with a small percentage of the needed manpower and at a cost which is infinitesimal as compared with expenditures for somewhat similar work by other organizations and industries during the last several years."





**NATIONAL FEDERATION**  
**FOOTBALL**

Nature wisely insured a degree of physical development and social adjustment by endowing Homo with the play instinct. Rugged competitive sports give direction to the exercise of this instinct to the end that strength, endurance and quick coordination will develop. These attributes are of major importance in peace-time and doubly valuable in time of war.



Librarian  
University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Ky.

## BASKET BALL SHOES ARE RATIONED

You can get a Special School Certificate, however, and will not have any difficulty obtaining the necessary shoes for your basketball season. Write OPA, Kenyon Building, Attention Mr. EADS, Louisville, Ky. He will see that you get your ration certificate.



No. 872



No. 886

Both of these shoes are made by the manufacturers of the famous "Spot Bilt" football and basketball and track shoes. They are a fine substitute for the good shoes which we have previously offered our school trade. The soles are of black reclaimed rubber with small particles of fabric embodied in the rubber and they have been tried out and found satisfactory for basketball use. They hold the floor without slipping.

No. 872—Black leather uppers—cushion padded insole, Pair.....\$3.65  
No. 886—White duck uppers—cushion padded insole, Pair .....\$2.75

### BASKET BALLS

This year the State Tournament will use the Riddell No. A Moulded Basket Balls. We have already laid aside the ones for tournament use. We suggest that you order yours as soon as possible while we still have a stock. School price is \$11.50 each.

# THE SUTCLIFFE CO.

Incorporated

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY